

General Disclaimer

One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original submission.

Rochester Institute of Technology

E84-10001

CR-174516

College of Graphic Arts & Photography
School of Photographic Arts & Sciences

One Lomb Memorial Drive
P.O. Box 9887
Rochester, New York 14623
716-475-2716

"Made available under NASA sponsorship
in full and complete dis-
semination of Earth Resources Survey
Program information and without liability
for any use made thereof."

LANDSAT 4 BAND 6 DATA EVALUATION

Contract #NAS5-27323

Third Quarterly Report

June 15, 1983

Prepared for:

NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

(E84-10001) LANDSAT 4 BAND 6 DATA
EVALUATION Quarterly Report (Rochester
Inst. of Tech., N. Y.) 3 p HC A02/MF A01

CSCL 05B

N84-11543

Unclass

G3,43 00001

Objectives:

The objectives of this investigation are to evaluate and monitor the radiometric integrity of the Landsat-D Thematic Mapper (TM) thermal infrared channel (band 6) data to develop improved radiometric preprocessing calibration techniques for removal of atmospheric effects.

Problems:

None this reporting period.

Accomplishments:

The direction of analysis for this reporting period consisted of comparing computer modelled atmospheric transmittance and path radiance with empirical values derived from aircraft underflight data. Aircraft thermal infrared imagery and calibration data were available on two dates as was corresponding atmospheric radiosonde data. The radiosonde data were used as input to LOWTRAN 5A code modified to output atmospheric path radiance in addition to transmittance. The aircraft data was calibrated and utilized to generate analogous measurements. Table 1 is a summary of the results of this analysis. These data indicate that there is a tendency for the LOWTRAN model to underestimate atmospheric path radiance and overestimate atmospheric transmittance as compared to the empirical data. Figure 1 is a plot of transmittance vs. altitude for both the LOWTRAN and empirical data. This analysis is to be expanded by the inclusion of data from additional dates where imagery and radiosonde data are available.

Significant Results:

None this reporting period.

Publications:

A draft of a paper to be presented at the SPIE 27th Annual International Technical Symposium is attached.

Recommendations:

None this reporting period.

Data Utility:

N/A

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

Table 1

Data for 5/22/78				
Altitude (KM) ASL	Transmittance LOWTRAN	Transmittance Empirical	Path Radiance LOWTRAN (watts m ⁻² sr)	Path Radiance Empirical (watts m ⁻² sr)
2.6564	0.8134	0.6545	8.075	16.248
1.4372	0.8646	0.6892	6.226	15.285
0.8276	0.8953	0.7743	4.980	11.196
0.5228	0.9188	0.8461	3.873	7.493
0.3704	0.9385	0.8943	2.874	5.028
Data for 8/14/78				
1.1324	0.7435	0.6119	15.111	20.452
0.5228	0.8632	0.7765	8.581	11.762
0.3704	0.9129	0.9033	5.514	5.085

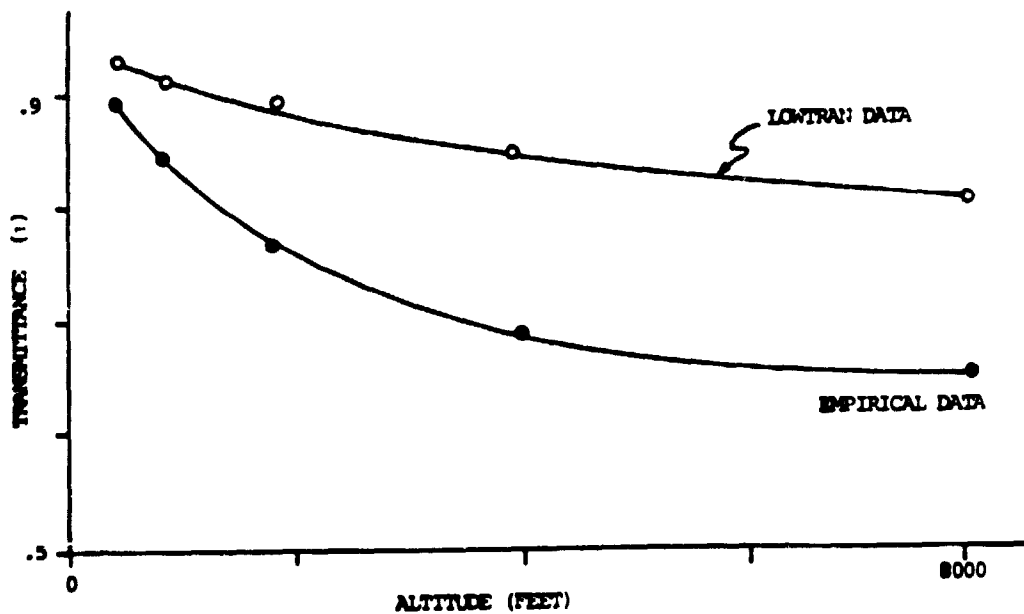


Figure 1 TRANSMITTANCE VS. ALTITUDE FOR EMPIRICAL AND LOWTRAN BASED DATA